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Why Black Americans Should Pursue Careers in the Agricultural Sciences

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Every time someone asks me why Black Americans should pursue careers in the agricultural sciences I am reminded of a story of the bank robber Willie Sutton, an infamous figure of the 1940's and 50's. Ever since Willie Sutton was a teenager he had been in and out of prison serving time for robbing banks. The last time he robbed a bank and was returning to prison, a group of reporters following him asked why he kept robbing banks. Finally, Willie became irritated with the reporters and turned around and said, "Because that's where the money is." Well, brothers and sisters, I am here to tell you that you should pursue a career in the agricultural sciences because that's where the jobs are.

Beyond jobs, I think there are two other major reasons why we, as minorities, should pursue and obtain degrees in the agricultural sciences. The second reason is our social and moral obligation to society; and the third reason is to gain political influence in this country.

Almost every American dreams of owning a fine house, two cars, a boat, and maybe even a snow mobile. But, unless we are in a certain income bracket

This article is the text of an address prepared and delivered by Dr. Charles Magee at the 1989 Black History Program cosponsored by the National Agricultural Library and the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) on February 2, 1989. This program, entitled *Career Opportunities in Agriculture*, also included a "career day" fair, where sixteen USDA agencies provided information to employees and visitors, including students from nearby high schools.



photo: J. Swab
Tanya Tanner (center), NAL's Special Emphasis Programs Manager (EEO) and Library Technician in the Indexing Branch, staffs the NAL information table at "career day," while Gary Jefferson, a former USDA employee, and Mary Wilkins of ARS obtain information.

many of us will never realize the American dream.

There are many ways to get in the right income bracket. One is to be born rich, and I think that rules out most Black Americans, at least it rules me out. A second way is to have a unique talent that society demands. By unique, I mean to have the moves of Magic Johnson or the voice of Whitney Houston, which most of us don't have. A third, and probably the most available way for most Black Americans is to get an education, and getting an education in the agricultural sciences just might be the quickest passport to the American dream. One must keep in mind that all roads to success usually run through the school yard.

Today Black Americans can and are obtaining degrees in almost every field that one can imagine. However, I am convinced that the agricultural sciences are the fields in which we should be getting our degrees. These fields deal with providing the three basic necessities of life, which are food, fiber, and shelter. Therefore, we can't go wrong if we stick to those fields that deal with these basic necessities because society will always need and demand them if mankind is to survive.

I don't want to imply or suggest that other fields are not good and viable fields, because there are many roads to success in life; but the one that reads "agriculture" has very few Black cars traveling it.

I know some of you are debating whether you should attend college after you finish high school. Well, let me tell you what is going to happen to most of you if you don't attend college.

It will be the same thing that happened to these two Black men who had been out drinking. After they left the bar and were driving home, a cop stopped them because their car was weaving across the yellow line. The cop walked up to the car and asked them to get out of the car, and then he asked the driver why he was weaving across the yellow line. The driver said, "I wasn't weaving across the yellow line." So naturally the cop got angry because he thought this Black man was calling him a liar. He took out his night stick and slapped the driver beside the head. Then, he proceeded to the other side of the car and hit the other man. The man on the passenger's side said, "Captain why did you hit me, I didn't say anything?" The cop said, "I hit you because I know five miles down the road you are going to tell your buddy, 'I wish that S.O.B. had hit me.'" Therefore, young people, I am here to tell you that if you don't go to college, five years from now you will be telling your buddy, "I wish I had gone to college," because life will be slapping you beside the head just like that cop.

When I talk to high school students about attending college, the question of attending a white or Black college almost always comes up. My answer to that question is, "You should attend the one that is best for you," because you can get a good education at both. This question is raised by



photo: J. Swab
Sixteen USDA agencies or major subdivisions provided information on "Career Opportunities in Agriculture." A steady stream of people, at times quite heavy, sought information at the tables staffed from 10:00 to 3:00, while several hundred attended the main program featuring the address by Dr. Charles Magee.

Black students because of all the news we have been hearing about racism on predominately white campuses. I would be being less than candid if I told you that some racism did not exist on white campuses. However, you should not rule out any institution because you think it is racist, because things are not always as they appear to be.

Just to demonstrate that things are not always as they appear to be, I am often reminded of the story of the little old man who wanted to get his name changed. The little old man's name was Joseph Buzzardbread and all of his life children and adults made fun of his name. So finally he got fed up with this, and decided to petition the court to have his name changed. The judge granted him a hearing. When the case came up, the judge asked the little old man, "What is the nature of your case?" The little man replied, "My present name is Joseph Buzzardbread." The judge said, "Sir with a name like Buzzardbread I can understand why you would want to change it." The judge then asked the little old man, "What would you like to change your name to?" The little old man paused for a minute and said, "Henry." Therefore, it goes to show that things are not always as they appear to be.

If you are a college student and you are debating whether you should attend graduate school after college you should remember that a B.S. degree is just enough education so that you won't have to look up to people; but a graduate degree gives you enough education so that you will be wise enough not to look down on people.

I also know that some college students feel that they don't need a graduate degree because the job opportunities for minorities today are very good at the B.S. level. This is mainly because of the affirmative action programs of businesses and other institutions. But we as minorities must keep in mind that ten years from now businesses may not have affirmative action programs. Therefore, we will need to have advanced degrees to have an edge over other students

coming out of Cornell, Michigan State, or Illinois. Some of you may be naive enough to believe that your ten years of experience will outweigh an advanced degree when it comes promotion time. But it is becoming more and more apparent that companies and businesses select their managers and supervisors from those individuals with *experience and advanced degrees*. It is very common these days for some companies to send some of their employees back to school to obtain advanced degrees. This is an indication of how important individuals with advanced degrees are to industry. I know you can make the argument that you will be one of the chosen few that industry will select to get an advanced degree. But I say to you, it is better to have it when you need it, than to need it and not have it.

I know some of you are going to say you don't have the ability to make it in college or graduate school. But I believe you can do and be anything or anybody you want to be--you just have to get your "Want to to want to." During my many years in academia I have discovered that basically there are two types of students--those that say "I am going to do my best" and those that say "I am going to be the best, and it all depends on me." You are also going to argue that four years to get a B.S. and four more to get a Ph.D. is a long time. We as Black people must bear in mind that very few people succeed by mere chance or luck. History teaches us that those who succeed by chance very seldom leave a lasting imprint on our world. Time is a major element of success.

You don't have to be a genius to get through college or graduate school because getting through them is just a combination of hard work and determination. Most people think great accomplishments are only made by people with extraordinary abilities. But if you stop and think about it, you will conclude that lots of great accomplishments are made by people of average size and ability. Take the world of sports for example: Hank Aaron was just an average sized individual, yet he hit more home runs than any other man in the history of baseball. There are lots of baseball players that can hit a baseball harder and farther than Hank Aaron, but they will probably never accomplish the things he did because they simply don't have the will or determination. This indicates to me that success depends more on hard work and less on natural ability.

We as Black people should also remember that a B.S. degree today is almost equivalent to a high school diploma of 30 years ago. Therefore, we need to get advanced degrees to separate ourselves from the pack because the pack is getting larger and larger everyday. It used to be that only a selected few could attend a four-year college, but now almost anybody can and does attend a four-year college.

Lots of times you hear people say that if they had the money of the Rockfellers or the Kennedys, how much more they would do. But just think how much it would benefit them if they would learn a little more from those who know more. Then they might be able to get the money of the Rockfellers or Kennedys.

I don't want you to get the impression that this association with people of great knowledge is the main reason for attending college or graduate school. Money is still the primary incentive, and don't let anybody tell you otherwise.

When I was younger, I used to believe that old saying that "Love makes the world go 'round"; but as I grew older, I soon realized that it takes money to grease the wheel. Some people believe that money can't buy happiness, and this might be true; but, if you've got a pocket full of money, you will sure have a smile on your face when you go looking for happiness.

Besides money, the second most important reason why we should pursue careers in the agricultural and food sciences is our social and moral obligation to help change and improve the image of these fields among our people. We will never prosper as a people until we learn that there is as much dignity in driving a tractor as there is in driving a Mercedes Benz.

You know that on most campuses, if you are majoring in any field of agriculture or home economics your major is generally considered to be the lowest of the lows. Agriculture and home economics have such a negative stigma at-



photos: J. Swab

Participants in the Black History Month Program on February 2 included Dr. Edward B. Knipling (above right), Director, Beltsville Area of ARS, who welcomed the audience, and Joseph H. Howard (above left), Director of NAL, who gave the closing remarks. Others on the program included ARS employees (below L-R), Mr. Mchezaji Axum, Master of Ceremonies; Mrs. Rose Cunningham, who discussed the Student Employment Program; and Rev. Roy Pea, who gave the invocation.



tached to them that one university I attended even changed the name of the College of Home Economics to the College of Human Ecology. This was done for the sole purpose of removing the negative image associated with the name *home economics*.

If there is anyone here in this audience today that doesn't think that there is a negative stigma attached to the fields of agriculture and home economics, then you are fooling yourself. Everyone here knows that if you are majoring in some phase of home economics, your friends, peers and associates assume that you know how to cook, sew and clean house. Of course, there is nothing wrong with knowing how to do these things, but we know that home economics includes more than this. If you are majoring in any phase of agriculture, and it doesn't matter whether it is animal science, horticulture or agricultural economics, it is always assumed that you plan to be a farmer.

This negative image associated with the agricultural sciences is not only held by students in other fields, but by professors and administrators as well. I remember at my undergraduate college, if you were doing poorly in one major your adviser would invariably advise you to change your major to some phase of agriculture. This implied that anybody could make it in agriculture. I resented that implication then and resent it even more now. And I don't think very highly of any professor with this attitude toward another field. Therefore, it is one of our social responsibilities, as Black students, and agriculturalists, to change those professors' opinions of our fields.

After we finish educating the professors we need to work on the administrators as well. Most administrators don't even realize that strong agricultural science programs will also strengthen other disciplines. If you check the enrollments of all predominately Black land-grant institutions (1890 colleges) you will probably find that the enrollment in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics is lower

than any other college or division on campus. And frankly, I think this is an out-right shame and disgrace since one of the missions of these institutions is to perpetuate and enhance agriculture and home economics. They seem to be defeating the purpose for which they were founded.

Not only is the enrollment of Black students in agriculture and home economics at Black campuses low, but it is extremely low at predominately white institutions. As a matter of fact, it is almost non-existent. At most predominately white institutions, there are not enough Black students in the agricultural sciences for them to even realize that some Black Americans do major in these fields. In order to increase the number of Black students in the agricultural sciences on white campuses, we need to have more Black professors in these areas to serve as role models. And, if we don't get advanced degrees, where are we going to find Ph.D.'s to staff all of these institutions?

Normally, I don't like to give a lot of statistics when I give a speech, but I would at least like to give one I am very familiar with. When I entered agricultural engineering in 1969 we only had one Black American with a Ph.D. in agricultural engineering. And 20 years later we only have four Black Americans with Ph.D.'s in agricultural engineering. The most startling thing about this statistic is that these four Ph.D.'s were produced by just two schools. Folks, there is something wrong with our higher education system.

When I go to my professional meetings, department heads always ask me what they can do to get more Blacks in agricultural engineering. They always tell me they need Black role models to attract Blacks to agricultural engineering. Granted this might help, but my reply to them is, "How did you get the four that you have now?" because they didn't have Black role models.

When it comes to recruiting minorities in the agricultural sciences, it appears that most of the 1862 institutions are members of the N.A.T.O. Organization. In this case N.A.T.O. stands for "No action, talk only." Since the Department heads are having such a difficult time recruiting minorities for the agricultural sciences, I would like to suggest they turn these duties over to the football and basketball coaches. I believe they will be able to get the job done. Folks, all I am saying is that "If you want minorities, you have to go out and find them; if you are waiting for all the lights to turn green, then you will never get to town."

You would think, based on our history, that we would have a surplus of Blacks in the agricultural sciences today. When I was growing up, about half of the Black high schools in the South were either named for Booker T. Washington or George Washington Carver. But, to the best of my recollection, none of my high school teachers advised students to follow in the footsteps of George Washington Carver. We eat peanut butter every day and never give a second thought or credit to the man who invented the process for making it.

We all know the story of the great debate between Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Dubois. These two great educators debated for years over whether it was better for Blacks to get



photo: J. Swab

Tanya Tanner (L), NAL's Special Emphasis Programs Manager (EEO), and Audrey Brown, a member of the Black History Month Program Committee, organized and implemented NAL's participation in the program. Both are Library Technicians in NAL's Indexing Branch.

an education in the liberal arts or the agricultural sciences. And, if Mr. Washington were alive today, he would have to concede to Dr. Dubois that he lost the debate, since there are so few of us in the agricultural sciences today.

Perhaps the greatest reason of all for some of us to pursue careers in the agricultural sciences is our social and moral obligation to help our sisters and brothers who still work the land for a living. In 1920, one in every seven U.S. farmers was Black. There were 926,000 Black farmers in the U.S. By 1982, only one farmer in 67 was Black. There were only 33,000 Black farmers in 1982, and they comprised less than 2 percent of the 2.2 million farmers. The rates of farm loss have been much heavier among Blacks than among other racial groups. It is predicted that by the year 2000, there will not be a single traditional Black farmer left in the U.S. We are becoming an endangered species.

I don't know how you feel, but for me this is a very frightening situation because I believe that no race can be free when its groceries are in someone else's pantry. For the few of us that have been fortunate enough to see the light, it is our responsibility to enlighten others. And, if we dodge our responsibilities, we won't be able to dodge the consequences.

The third major reason why I think we should pursue careers in the agricultural sciences is for political purposes. In order for you to have a feel for what I mean, I would like to quote General Omar Bradley [who was quoting Lord Brougham]: "Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave."

I don't think we have to worry about enslavement anymore, but we do need to develop expertise in the agricultural sciences in order to become an ally to the African and Third World countries. In any developing country, the first area in which assistance is needed is agriculture. You know this must be the case because if you visit any major land-grant university you will invariably find almost all foreign students from developing countries majoring in agriculture and engineering.

It is extremely important for us as Black Americans to be able to provide technical assistance to the African countries because in the future our political influence in this country will be tied to Africa. If you don't think this will be the case, look at the example of the Jews. Before the U.S. makes any policies toward Israel, attention is given to how the Jews in this country will react.

Besides the Africa connection, let's take the hypothesis of our becoming an independent country. We would be the second largest Black country in the world, with a population of about 40 million. However, we would still be at the mercy of white America because we wouldn't have the expertise in agriculture to feed ourselves.

Just think about it, we would only have four Ph.D.'s in agricultural engineering to design and maintain the tractors, combines, and irrigation systems needed to feed 40 million people. It is not just the field of agricultural engineering with a shortage of Ph.D.'s, but all areas of the sciences.

I realize I said earlier that we don't have to worry about being enslaved anymore, but if we don't gain more expertise in the agricultural sciences, society can enslave us or do anything else it desires--because when one's belly button is touching one's backbone, one will be agreeable to anything.

In closing, there are a few things I would like for you to remember. The first one is a quotation by the great Georgia educator, Dr. Benjamin E. Mayes, who said:

"It must be borne in mind that the tragedy of life doesn't lie in not reaching your goal. The tragedy lies in having no goal to reach. It isn't a calamity to die with dreams unfilled, but it is a calamity not to dream. It is not a disaster to be unable to capture your idea, but it is a disaster to have no idea to capture. It is not a disgrace not to reach the stars, but it is a disgrace to have no stars to reach for. Not failure, but low aim is a sin."

The second thing I want you to remember is that neither men nor women get second chances in this world. We all get new chances to the end of our lives, but not second chances in the same set of circumstances; and the great difference between an individual who succeeds in life and one who fails is how he or she takes advantage of and uses his or her first chance. Therefore, my ultimate plea is for you to decide today that you will pursue a career in the agricultural sciences. Your decision just might have an impact on society for all eternity.

Thank you for this opportunity to share some of my views with you.



Charles Magee

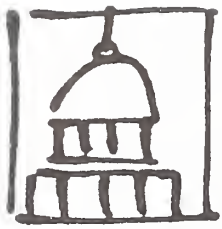
The author of the lead article in this issue of *ALIN*, Dr. Charles Magee, has been Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, since 1984, and became the Acting Director of the Agricultural Research Station there in October 1988. Dr. Magee earned his Ph.D. in Agricultural Engineering at Cornell University in 1980, his M.S. in Agricultural Engineering at the University of Minnesota in 1973, and his B.S. in Agriculture at Alcorn State University, Lorman, Mississippi, in 1970. Prior to joining the faculty at Fort Valley State College, he was an Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Arkansas from 1979-1984.



photo: J. Swab

Charles Magee





Capitol Hill Legislation

Legislative Oversight: A \$1 Million Typo

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Blame it on a computer glitch, an errant keystroke, a bleary-eyed proofreader. Whatever, the agricultural appropriations bill drawn up for President Reagan's signature last year contained a typographical error and the National Agricultural Library is \$1 million poorer for it.

The library was supposed to get a shade over \$14 million for fiscal 1989. That would have been a tidy increase over the previous year, reflecting Congress' desire to expand the library's store of technical information.

But in an incident that gives agency budget officials another reason to sleep poorly, the library was appropriated \$13 million in the bill that Reagan signed. There is no provision for correcting such typos short of passing a new law; what the president signs is the law and that's that.

"It's recognized by everybody as a simple error," a House Appropriations Committee aide said. "It happens from time to time, but we haven't had an enrolling error on an agriculture appropriations bill for 14 or 15 years."

So how does the library get its million bucks? A supplemental appropriations bill is the usual method, but the Appropriations committees have been reluctant to consider any this year for fear the bills would get loaded up with other spending proposals.

And the agriculture library, to put it kindly, is not known to swing a heavy cudgel on Capitol Hill. "This agency doesn't have that much visibility to start with," one congressional aide said. "Of all the people to stiff...."

In the meantime, "we are expending cautiously," said Samuel T. Waters, the library's associate director. "We've cut back travel, publications. It hasn't crippled us, but we're assuming we had better be cautious in case a correction doesn't occur."

The additional \$1 million was supposed to help the library expand its store of computer-accessible information on a variety of topics, including ground water contamination and food safety.

Congress also wanted the library to establish a data base on research projects using animals, hoping a computerized cross-reference would turn up duplicate projects and cut down on the number of laboratory animals.

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A Funny Thing Happened

A funny thing happened to NAL's appropriation on the way to the printer. Although the Conference Committee on this fiscal year's agricultural appropriations agreed to provide over \$14 million for NAL programs, the typographical error in the version of the bill signed by the President reduced the NAL total by \$1 million. USDA budget officials have asked Congress to remedy the error by adding an amendment to a supplemental appropriation bill.

When *The Washington Post* heard about this at the hearings on next fiscal year's appropriation, it published an article on *The Federal Page* for March 15th. The same afternoon NAL director Joe Howard was interviewed about the situation on the National Public Radio program, "All Things Considered." Other newspapers picked up the story.

One faithful reader has now written us: "I was dismayed to read in our local paper of the error in the Ag Library's appropriation; it made me furious." After indicating several persons and organizations contacted to express concerns about NAL's loss, the reader concluded:

I am enclosing a symbolic contribution of twelve dollars. This is what I would have had to pay the University of Vermont for a subject search on AGRICOLA which your extremely helpful Reference staff ran for me at no charge when I visited last fall. I know it's a drop in the bucket; I surely hope the powers that be will come up with enough more drops to keep you people in business at the funding level you deserve.

So do we!

--Samuel T. Waters

NAL'S Budget for FY 1989

Because of the printing error in the National Agricultural Library's budget signed by President Reagan last fall, NAL has had to defer some expenditures on programs approved by both houses of Congress.

The Conference Committee agreed to an appropriation of \$14,268,000. The \$1 million typographical error, changing the 4 to a 3, caused an 8% loss. As intended by Congress, NAL's appropriation would have provided for a few new programs and for the inclusion of funds in NAL's base appropriation which were previously in the funding for other Agencies.

Congress granted funding for the continuation of the Rural Information Center, which has been supported by the Extension Service. Congress also funded the Animal Welfare Information Center in the NAL appropriation, rather than through reimbursement for its activities from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Congress again furnished funding through the NAL appropriation for the Leflar School of Law, University of Arkansas, which has set up an agricultural law information center in cooperation with NAL.

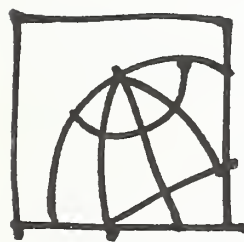
Funding for new programs provided for the establishment of a Technology Transfer Information Center, and

for the NAL network system. NAL also received one year funding for the removal and replacement of the existing electrical transformers and chillers in the NAL building.

Offsetting these increases is a reduction in funding of \$174,000 which NAL must absorb as part of the Congressional decision to reduce spending in the Federal Government. This is in addition to the Library's having to absorb all of the 1988 pay increase in 1989, as well as the January 1989 pay increase and the special pay increases provided for certain clerical personnel.

Fiscal Year 1989 has been a year in which NAL has had to tighten its belt. The new programs targeted by the new funds are, as a consequence of the printing error, not currently funded at the intended levels. Other programs of the Library have also been cut back, or spending levels have been reduced pending resolution of the question of whether or not the missing funds will be restored. If Congress passes, and President Bush signs, supplemental legislation restoring the lost \$1 million, the funds will be utilized for the new programs discussed here and to bring other programs back up to normal levels.

--Paul Bennett, Budget Officer



Agricultural Trade & Marketing

ATMIC UPDATE

The National Agricultural Library established the Agricultural Trade and Marketing Information Center (ATMIC) in April 1987 to provide a source of information and research services of interest to the national and international agricultural community, students, and the general public; and to provide a collection of journals, monographs, and other pertinent materials that support the U.S. Department of Agriculture's experts in the development of agricultural trade and marketing.

Direct funding for the Agricultural Trade and Marketing Information Center has not been appropriated by Congress. NAL has maintained services of the Center through the Library's own limited budget. The USDA, other Federal and State Agencies, Offices of the State Governors, Land-Grant Colleges, and private organizations have recognized the national services of the Center and are now referring patrons to the Agricultural Trade and Marketing Information Center.

Since the establishment of the Center at NAL, the number of agribusiness, trade and marketing related inquiries received has increased more than 100%. Initially, the Center received an average of 30 requests per month, and currently receives from 92 to 225 per month. Requests are handled by one full time professional. Today, the demand for marketing and trade information by requestors has skyrocketed

as a result of current interest in agribusiness, export enhancement, market opportunities, and trade development.

The center received 1,929 reference requests in FY 1988. These requests for reference assistance ranged from the simple to market-research-type questions. For example:

- Kentucky Fried Chicken's success in Peking.
- Names of U.S. experts, who know a lot about barter with South-East Asian Countries.
- U.S. and E.C.'s agricultural trade disputes.
- Statistics on trade of major Western suppliers with Eastern Europe.
- Latin America's export and import rules.
- Japan's tariff and import charges or other type of trade barriers.
- The *dos* and *don'ts* of doing business overseas, with emphasis on developing countries.

Accomplishments

Since being established, the Center has accomplished the following with a professional staff of one:

- Evaluated NAL's monographs and serial collection in subjects such as: Agribusiness, countertrade, exports, marketing, and trade development.
- Established working contacts with members of USDA's marketing and trade experts, other Federal and State agencies, and private organizations and institutions.
- Selected articles on agricultural trade and marketing for inclusion in AGRICOLA, NAL's bibliographic database.
- Developed a subject file on all aspects of agricultural trade and marketing. This is an ongoing project.
- Developed a table-top exhibit, which is available on loan.
- Produced several information products such as: Directory of Export and Trade Assistance; EC's Agriculture: Impact on World Markets; Agribusiness in the 1980's; Japan Marketing and Trade, Current Assessment; African Economic Development; Marketing of Horticultural Products; a brochure highlighting the services of the center; and an NAL *Information Alert* on the Center.
- Outreach: Demonstrated information services offered by NAL in agricultural trade and marketing at various meetings, conferences, and to visitors from all over the globe.

The Center's Future Goals and Plans

1. To increase budget and staff support.
2. To acquire and maintain a comprehensive collection of specialized materials, difficult to obtain directories, books, serials, audiovisuals, and software, such as: Global Report; OECD export/import microtables; EUROS-TATUS; and other information for use by the agricultural trade and marketing community. To achieve an increase of 200% in acquisition and collection development maintenance.
3. To develop an automated *Agricultural Trade and Marketing Database Directory* which will provide access in-

formation for USDA agencies and the national and international agricultural trade and marketing community on exports, marketing of U.S. farm products, and trade development. A database management software package will be used to enter relevant subject headings, and fields will be assigned so that various segments of information can be retrieved.

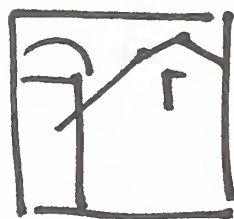
4. To develop information products on developing countries' export market profiles, which will include agricultural marketing possibilities and constraints, foreign import preferences, and business etiquettes.

5. To develop an expert system software package which will contain information on national and international food and agricultural trade shows and exhibits.

6. To establish and expand networking systems with information centers and centers of excellence.

The Agricultural Trade and Marketing Information Center will not be able to achieve these goals and plans without staff and monetary support; however, some of the goals can be achieved through networking with institutions and individuals who have international and national responsibilities in agricultural trade and marketing. We could share resources through cooperative efforts, exchange agricultural trade and marketing information, explore computerized techniques, and enhance information transfer.

--Mary Lassanyi



**Alternative
Farming
Systems**

Official Travel...with Unplanned Adventures

Official travel for the Library can be a mixed blessing these days. An example was my trip in early March to Omaha, NE, with a side trip to Montana. My mission in Omaha was to attend a national conference, sponsored by the Soil and Water Conservation Society on "The Promise of Low Input Agriculture: a search for sustainability and profitability." I also had a conference exhibit booth on the Alternative Farming Systems Information Center. As long as I was "in the neighborhood," I was invited to extend the trip for a brief visit to the ARS research station at Sidney, Montana, to consult with the scientists about their information needs and provide guidance about reorganization of the station library.

My flight from Washington Sunday afternoon was uneventful until leaving Minneapolis for Billings, Montana, when the plane developed sudden tire trouble as we jolted away from the gate. Three hours and two missed connections later, we left for Billings. Because only two planes a day land in the small Sidney airport, and the first one on Monday was full, I had an unplanned 24-hour layover in Billings, and finally got to Sidney at 10:00 Monday night.

After a busy and interesting day Tuesday, on Wednesday morning at 7:00, I flew out of Sidney in a cozy 15-seater heading for Billings again, but with the warning that our destination was temporarily closed due to fog. Sure enough, halfway there we put in at Miles City, where we whiled away four hours in the tiny airport until the fog covering eastern Montana lifted, and we could continue our journey. Mid-morning, when we were getting hungry for our missed breakfasts, four of the passengers were loaned the station agent's car for a run to McDonald's in town to bring us all back Egg McMuffins and coffee. We got to know each other a bit while waiting, and a woman passenger asked if I was from Sidney. When I said no, she said she thought not, as she surely would have recognized me.

Meanwhile, I had been re-routed through Denver to Omaha. My briefcase was stolen in the Denver airport, and with it all my information about the conference, including the hotel name and address. Fortunately, I guessed right when I got to Omaha, and found my way to the conference site only three hours and one meeting late.

The conference, with its dynamic mix of researchers, extensionists, growers, agribusiness people, conservationists and government representatives, was both informative and thought provoking. One important two-hour discussion session was devoted to the problems and opportunities of information transfer in a program to change farming practices toward lowered inputs. At NAL's exhibit booth, the handouts and bibliographies were snapped up enthusiastically.

My briefcase was found later and shipped to me, missing only the paperback novel I was reading. I made my way home Friday evening after a week that was stimulating in more ways than one! My luggage arrived the next day.

--Jayne MacLean



**News from
Other
Libraries**

Publications of NCALRI

National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information

Robert A. Leflar Law Center

University of Arkansas

School of Law

Fayetteville, AR 72701

The following publications are available for \$5.00 each from the above address. Checks should be made payable to the "U. of A. - NCALRI."

A Working Paper on Some Cases on Takings - When is Compensation Required for Destruction of Agricultural
(See NCALRI, page 9, col. 2)



Staff Update

Caring
for the
Land
and
Serving
People

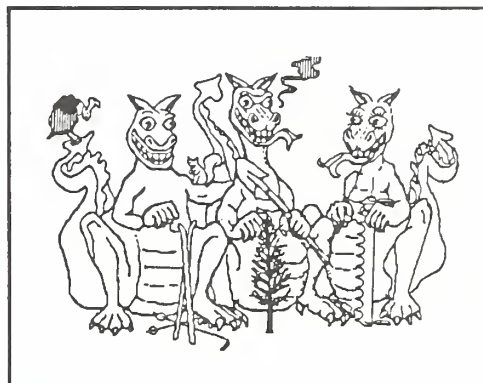


photo: D. Starr

William Hauser

Hauser Receives Forest Service Dragon Award

On January 23, 1989, Bill Hauser of NAL's Special Collections, received the Dragon Award from the USDA Forest Service, Washington Office, for his artistic renderings for the last two National Appeals Workshops. He designed the logo for the workshop and for the training certificates and special awards. Recognition was given to Mr. Hauser at the latest National Workshop in Daytona Beach, Florida, *in absentia*. The award certificate was presented to Mr. Hauser at NAL by Joseph Howard, Director.



(NCALRI, from page 8)

Property? By Allen C. Hoberg. November 23, 1988. Copyright 1988: Allen C. Hoberg and NCALRI.

Proceedings of the Plant Variety Protection Act Symposium. Prepared by the National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information, School of Law - University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. December 6, 1988.

A Working Paper on Beekeeping Inspections and Other Administrative Searches - Constitutional Parameters. By Allen C. Hoberg, Director. November 10, 1988. Copyright 1988: Allen C. Hoberg and NCALRI.

A Working Paper on Corporate Farming in the Anti-Corporate Farming States. By Winston Smart and Allen C. Hoberg. January 31, 1989. Copyright 1989: Winston Smart, Allen C. Hoberg and NCALRI.

A Working Paper on the Regulations Issued Pursuant to the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988. By Julia R. Wilder. February 9, 1989. Copyright 1989: Julia R. Wilder and NCALRI.

A Working Paper on The Disaster Assistance Act of 1988. By Julia R. Wilder. October 5, 1988. Copyright 1988: Julia R. Wilder and NCALRI.





ASSOCIATES OF THE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Associates of NAL, Inc., Reorganizes

At a special meeting on Friday, February 3, 1989, the Associates of the National Agricultural Library, Inc., adopted new By-Laws which reorganized the association, its Board of Directors, and all operations. Over the last few years the Board of Directors had been considering the idea of hiring a management firm to operate the Associates. In the autumn of 1988, the Board of Directors held a series of meetings at which it debated the question, sought a proposal from a Washington firm (NonProfit Management Associates, Inc.), and passed a resolution hiring the firm. This firm also manages the Friends of the National Library of Medicine.

New By-Laws

The new By-Laws, drafted by NonProfit Management Associates and adopted by the general membership, greatly expand the Board of Directors, and place primary responsibility for guiding the Association in the hands of the Board, its executive committee, or the management firm the Board hires to operate on its behalf. Members of the Associates can amend the new By-Laws using the procedure in the following section added to the By-Laws by the members at the same meeting on February 3, 1989:

Provided further that upon request of 25 members of the Associates, the Board of Directors shall call a special meeting of the membership to consider amendments to the By-Laws proposed by any member and that such amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of the members attending such a special meeting.

New Management ; The Executive Director

NonProfit Management Associates was contracted by the Associates Board to provide administrative support, fund-raising activities, membership solicitation, and leadership. Patricia J. Endel, an employee of the management firm, has become the Executive Director of the Associates,

under its new structure. Ms. Endel has been responsible for recruiting new Board members, for day-to-day operations of the Associates—including membership services and sales activities—for planning future events, and for fund-raising. Other members or employees of the firm are providing financial management, clerical support, etc.

Goals

The main goal of the Associates is to promote and publicize the National Agricultural Library. This would increase public awareness of the Library, especially in sectors of the agricultural community not using NAL or unaware of indirect use through other libraries. It is intended, Ms. Endel says, that "the Associates of the NAL will become a vital example of private sector support for a public sector resource, an umbrella that will bring government, corporate, and academic segments of agriculture together under one organization. The Associates of the NAL will provide a forum for the widely diversified interests of the agricultural community."

At the meeting on February 3, Ms. Endel stated initial management goals for the reorganized Associates, and discussed strategies and progress in accomplishing them:

1. Raise \$50,000 in the first 6 months.



photo: J. Swab

Leila Moran
President



photo: J. Swab

Members of the Associates of NAL, Inc., listen to Pat Endel discuss plans and goals for the reorganized association.

2. Double the number of individual memberships in the first year.
3. Create a Board of Directors that represents all aspects of the agricultural community.
4. Publish a newsletter.
5. Prepare an annual report.
6. Organize a recognition event for patron donors.
7. Develop programs that the Associates can support, such as public service announcements, seminars, etc.

Board of Directors



photo: J. Swab

Patricia J. Endel
Executive Director

Reconstituting the Board of Directors of the Associates is part of the organization's process of revitalization. Seven of the former Secretaries of Agriculture and twelve deans of agriculture, forestry, veterinary medicine, home economics, and related sciences have agreed to serve on the Board. In addition, corporate participation is being sought and some appointments have been made. A list of the Board members as of early April 1989 follows this article.

New Associates' Address

All operations of the Associates have moved out of the NAL building and are now being managed from its new address in Georgetown, Washington, DC. Sales items previously available at NAL, are still available for persons on site, but mail orders and other matters related to sales items are handled at the new address. All Associates business should be directed to:

Associates of the National Agricultural Library, Inc.
1529 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20007

Telephone: (202) 333-5053 or FAX (202) 333-5167

--Joseph N. Swab

Board of Directors

Former Secretaries of Agriculture

The Honorable Bob Bergland (Acting Interim Chairman): Executive Vice President, National Rural Electrical Cooperative Association

The Honorable John R. Block, President, National American Wholesale Grocers' Association

The Honorable Charles F. Brannon, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America

The Honorable Earl L. Butz, Dean Emeritus of Agriculture, Purdue University

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman, President, Agricultural Council of America

The Honorable Clifford M. Hardin

The Honorable Richard Lyng

Deans

Dr. Roy G. Arnold, Dean, Oregon State University, College of Agricultural Sciences

Dr. David Call, Dean, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University

Dr. William Flatt, Dean and Coordinator, College of Agriculture, University of Georgia

Dr. Frederick E. Hutchinson, Vice President for Agricultural Administration, Ohio State University

Robert Kahrs, DVM, Ph.D., Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia

Dr. Raymond J. Miller, Vice Chancellor and Dean, College of Agriculture and College of Life Sciences, University of Maryland

Dr. Julia R. Miller, Dean, College of Human Ecology, Michigan State University

Dr. Roger Mitchell, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia

(See Associates Board, page 18, col. 1)



photo: J. Swab

Members of the Associates of NAL, Inc., and members of the firm, NonProfit Management Associates, listen to Leila Moran explain the proposed new By-Laws of the association and the actions taken by the Board of Directors with regard to reorganization and hiring a management firm.



Staff Update

Secretaries and Related Support Staff at NAL

At many institutions and businesses in the United States, secretaries and related support staff are honored on Secretaries' Day, which this year has been designated April 26. Managers and professional staff often recognize their secretaries in some special way on this day by taking the secretaries to lunch, by symbolic gifts--such as flowers, or in some other appropriate way.

The National Agricultural Library, like all institutions, depends on secretaries in many ways to insure smooth, timely, and efficient conduct of business. Whether recognized informally on Secretaries' Day or formally at official awards ceremonies, there is much that secretaries do for us that we take for granted.

In speaking about NAL's secretaries and support staff on April 12, Joseph H. Howard, NAL Director, said: "Organizations are complicated entities made up of all sorts of people with diverse talents and abilities. All are important. Secretaries stand out because they are the ones that help bind an organization together and are truly the one group that we could not do without. They bring unique talents to the job that bring order out of chaos."

NAL's secretaries and support staff share many responsibilities in common. In addition to the support they give to the principal managers with whom they work, they prepare personnel papers for all of the staff in their units; they serve as receptionist for their units; they make travel arrangements, frequently not only for managers and service staff, but for exhibit or demonstration materials and equipment; they input text or data for reports and, frequently, publications; they often coordinate bond drives, the Combined Federal Campaign, and liaison with staff for special projects or events or with other agencies; handle papers for procurement of supplies and equipment; manage inventories of supplies and equipment; train or supervise student or clerical aides; maintain time and attendance records; serve as hostess for receptions or unit events and help with NAL events for the public like Open House, NAL Day, Symposia, or exhibit ceremonies, etc.; and this list could go on almost *ad infinitum*. Although most secretaries indicated that they were so busy with their regular duties that they had little time for anything else, most have participated in special projects or served on committees for special purposes.

ALIN takes this opportunity to introduce NAL's secretaries and related support staff to readers of the newsletter. These are the people you talk to first when you call for an appointment with NAL managers and service staff. These are the people you see first when you visit the

offices of NAL. These are the people on whom you also depend to make arrangements, to forward important messages, to send you follow-up materials or the things you've left behind, to help make your visit or call achieve the results you intend. Now readers may say as they have about others profiled in *ALIN*: "I've talked to her a thousand times on the phone! Now I know to whom I've been talking!"

ALIN joins in expressing appreciation to these secretaries and support staff for their contributions to the programs of the Library, and in thanking them for making your contacts with NAL successful and pleasant.

--Joseph N. Swab

Office of the Director

Mary Silva

Mary Silva has been Secretary to NAL Director Joseph Howard since 1986. She was Secretary to the former NAL Education and Information Staff, 1980-86, after previous work in USDA's SEA Personnel Office, and the 8th U.S. Army/ United Nations Command in Seoul, Korea. Ms. Silva also manages an informal training program for NAL secretaries and has just completed a term of office as Secretary of the Associates of NAL. She has been active in many projects of the Library, and her contributions are profiled in greater detail in



photo: J. Swab

Mary Silva

ALIN, 14(4):13, April 1988. A native of California, Ms. Silva grew up on a dairy farm in the San Joaquin Valley. She is the mother of a 5-year old son, Brian, and is married to John Silva, who is operations manager of a modular office furniture installation company, and is retired from the U.S. Navy. Ms. Silva has a black belt in tae kwon do, and walks several miles every day. She is active in church and community activities in Prince George's County, MD.

Terry Stephens

Terry Stephens joined the NAL staff in July 1987 as Secretary to the Associate Director of NAL, Samuel T. Waters. Before coming to NAL she was Secretary to the Director of the Beltsville Area of the Agricultural Research Service for 3 years. Prior to her USDA service, she was a Congressional Liaison Assistant and Secretary in the Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, for a total of 14 years. A native of Washington, DC, Ms. Stephens is married to Joseph Stephens, a policeman in Baltimore city. The



photo: D. Starr

Terry Stephens



photo: D. Starr

Diana Lemon



photo: D. Starr

Nancy Chase



photo: D. Starr

Michele Lyles

Stephens have two children, and are expecting their first grandchild soon. Ms. Stephens is active in church work.

Diana Lemon

Diana Lemon is an Administrative Support Assistant. Her duties include being secretary to the Executive Officer of NAL, Thomas Neis. She joined the NAL staff in March 1980 as Secretary to the Reference Branch, and worked in the former Field & Special Programs Division before assuming her present position. Previously she had worked for 3 and a half years for the Agricultural Research Service. Ms. Lemon was born in Washington, DC, and has lived in Maryland for about 20 years. She and her husband, Tom, have 2 young sons. In her free time Ms. Lemon enjoys working on ceramics, which she fires in her own kiln.

J. Nancy Chase

Nancy Chase is an Accounting Technician in the NAL Budget Analyst's Office. She joined the NAL staff in June 1985 after 10 years as a management assistant at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital. Ms. Chase was born in Washington, DC, and grew up in Maryland in the Andrews area. Her husband, Jim, is general manager of the sheet metal department of Adrian L. Merton general contractors. The Chases have three children and two grandchildren. In her free time, Ms. Chase enjoys cooking and a little needlework.

Michele Lyles

Michele Lyles has been working since August 1988 as a clerk-typist with the secretary and staff in the office of NAL's Executive Officer, Tom Neis. She previously worked as a student aide with the Departments of the Army and the Treasury. She is still a part time student at the University of Maryland, studying hotel management.

Shirley Surprenant



photo: D. Starr

Shirley Surprenant

Shirley Surprenant is Secretary to Dr. Leslie Kulp, Chief, Collection Development Staff. She joined the NAL staff in December 1975 as a clerk typist in the former Information Office in the Office of the Director, where she was promoted to Secretary. She moved through several NAL reorganizations to be Secretary to the former Reference Division of Library Services, and the Resource Development Division. She has worked on NAL publications, doing input for *ALIN* and other publications for nearly 4

years. She also worked for the Associates of NAL for 9 years, doing input for the *Journal of NAL Associates*, helping with membership services and financial management, coordinating special events, and handling services related to the coin-operated xerox machines. She serves on the Microcomputer Liaison Committee. Before coming to NAL, Ms. Surprenant worked in private business. A native of Washington, DC, now living in Maryland, she has three children, two in Texas, and one in Frederick, MD. In her leisure time, she enjoys dancing, playing bingo, dining out, reading, and enjoying the humorous antics of her cat and her Lhasa apso puppy.

Patricia Dillon

Pat Dillon joined the NAL staff in March 1987 as secretary to the former Education and Information Staff. She is still working with staff responsible for publications and



photo: J. Swab

Patricia Dillon



photo: J. Swab

June Sullivan



photo: D. Starr

Julie Stubbs



photo: D. Starr

Jannette Shuford-Hall

public affairs. She has worked with the Associates of NAL since joining the staff, helping with clerical support and handling the coin-operated xerox machines, and she has handled most of the on-site sales of Associates products. Prior to coming to NAL, she was a program assistant at the Department of Labor and a secretary in the private sector. Ms. Dillon is also a part-time student at the University of Maryland University College working for the B.S. in criminology. She has 3 daughters.

Information Systems Division

June Sullivan

June Sullivan joined the former Library Systems Branch in October 1978 during the brief time when NAL was called TIS (Technical Information Systems). She is still in the same job today, but it is now Secretary to the Chief of the Information Systems Division, Pamela Andre. She has a total of 21 years in the federal government, having served as a secretary previously in the CIA, Federal Civil Defense Administration, and the U.S. Treasury Department. A native of Pennsylvania, she now lives in Calverton, MD, with her husband, Ralph, who is an Engineer at the Applied Physics Lab, Johns Hopkins. The Sullivans have 2 children. In her leisure, Ms. Sullivan enjoys reading and going to the theatre to see plays and movies.

Julie Stubbs

Julie Stubbs came to NAL in November 1986 as a Secretary in the Information Systems Division. Since the Library Automation Branch, headed by William Feidt, and the Database Administration Branch, headed by Gary McCone, do not have their own secretaries, Ms. Stubbs devotes much of her time to these branches. She has participated in NAL's Electronic T&A Project, which converted the all-paper time and attendance record keeping to electronic form for trans-

fer to the National Finance Center in New Orleans. Before coming to NAL, she worked for 3 years at the Agricultural Research Service in its Fruit Laboratory and in Personnel, and for 5 years as a legal documents clerk in the U.S. Department of Justice. Born in Pennsylvania, Ms. Stubbs has lived much of her life in Washington, DC, and Maryland. She has 4 children and 2 grandchildren. In her free time, she enjoys gardening, knitting, and reading.

Public Services Division

Jannette Shuford-Hall

Jannette Shuford-Hall has worked her way through NAL's organization chart with its many reorganizations and name changes since she joined the staff in 1967. She is now Secretary to the Chief of the Public Services Division, Keith Russell. Previously she had been secretary to the predecessor Information Access Division, and prior to that to predecessor Lending (including Utilization and Maintenance Sections), Reference, and Acquisitions Branches, and the former Pesticides Documentation Center. She has worked on a number of special projects--e.g., setting up the Regional Document Delivery System, served on a variety of committees--such as LEAC (the former Library Employees Advisory Committee). Ms. Shuford-Hall was born in Winston Salem, NC, and grew up in Laurel, MD, where she still lives with her husband. For 15 years she taught a Sunday school class at her church. At present she is the secretary of the Concerned Citizens Association of the Laurel Grove Community. In her leisure time she enjoys bowling and seeing movies and plays.

Carol Nelson

Carol Nelson joined the NAL staff in November 1980 as Secretary to the Food and Nutrition Information Center, and is now Secretary of the Information Centers Branch, headed



photo: J. Swab

Carol Nelson



photo: J. Swab

Carolyn Costa



photo: J. Swab

Marion Carroll



photo: J. Swab

Terry Price

by Robyn Frank. Before coming to NAL, Ms. Nelson was secretary to the Lab Chief at the Non-Ruminant Animal Nutrition Laboratory of the Agricultural Research Service for 10 years, and was also a secretary in the private sector. A native of Washington, DC, now living in Maryland, Ms. Nelson is active in church activities. She and her husband Clay, Sales Manager for Mann's Potato Chip Co., enjoy antiques in their spare time; they enjoy hunting for, refinishing, and selling antique furniture and collectibles. The Nelsons have three daughters and are expecting their eighth grandchild soon.

Carolyn Costa

Carolyn Costa retired from USDA in May 1985, and is now working with the Information Centers Branch as a member of the administrative support staff on a contract through the University of Maryland. Her career with USDA began with the Tobacco and Medicinal Plants division of ARS in November of 1945, where she remained till 1947. After an interval to raise a family, she returned to work in the government. From September 1972 to May 1975 she was with NAL as a secretary in the Director's Office, the former Computer Applications Division, and the Food and Nutrition Information Center. She was then a secretary with the National Program Staff of the Agricultural Research Service until her retirement. Ms. Costa, a native of Washington, DC, and her husband, John, retired from Sears, Roebuck & Co., have 5 children and are expecting their eighth grandchild soon. In their leisure time, the Costas enjoy making short trips, going out for dinner, and being with their children and grandchildren.

Marion Carroll

Marion Carroll joined the NAL staff in March 1987 as a temporary receptionist and clerical staff member for the Animal Welfare Information Center, and became the Secretary of the Rural Information Center in October 1987.

Prior to her NAL service, she was a data entry operator for the Social Security Administration in Baltimore for 12 years, at the State of Maryland Mental Hygiene Department for 6 years, and in the private sector. Ms. Carroll is originally from New York and now lives in Baltimore. A widow, she has two children and five grandchildren. In her free time she enjoys reading and attending plays and musicals.

Terrance Price

Terry Price has been a Management Assistant in the Lending Branch since 1987. She joined the NAL staff in 1984 as secretary to the former Acquisitions Branch, and then served as Secretary to the former Farming and Forestry and the Economics and Marketing Reference Branches from 1985 till 1987. Among her responsibilities are statistical and financial tracking for the Regional Document Delivery System and assisting with special projects and management in the Lending Branch. She also handles microcomputer liaison for Lending, and she is a tour guide for NAL. Before coming to NAL, Ms. Price worked at the Agricultural Environmental Quality Institute (ARS) for nearly 3 years and at the Food Safety and Inspection Service for 3 years. Ms. Price enjoys camping and fishing in her leisure time. She has 2 teenage sons.

Deborah Norsworthy

Debbie Norsworthy has been a clerk typist in the Lending Branch since July 1987. She is responsible for clerical matters related to the Library's NTIS accounts for paid photocopy services, including billings and budget accounting. She also assists other support staff in Lending. Prior to coming to NAL, she was a secretary for the U.S. Army at Ft. Meade, MD, for a short time, after which she took an interval at home to raise her children, a son, now aged 10, and a daughter, 12. Ms. Norsworthy was born in Furstentfeldbruck, Germany, when her father was there in the Air Force. Her husband, Joe, is a heat mechanic. Ms. Norsworthy



photo: J. Swab

Debbie Norsworthy



photo courtesy of S. Middleton

Sharon Middleton



photo: J. Swab

Kate Baker



photo: J. Swab

Elvena Proctor

thy enjoys spectator sports, loves to exercise and to go to the beach, and helps with the Savage [Maryland] Boys' and Girls' Club in her free time.

Sharon Middleton

Sharon Middleton is the person to join this group of secretaries most recently, having entered the position of Secretary of the Special Services Branch, headed by Elizabeth Goldberg, on March 27, 1989. She has previously worked as a senior computer operator and secretary for the Naval Ship Engineering Center and in the private sector. A native of Washington, DC, she now resides in Silver Spring, MD, where she is active in church activities. Her husband, Gardnell Middleton works for Harry Diamond Laboratories. In her leisure, Ms. Middleton enjoys cooking, growing plants, and family activities.

Kate Baker

Kate Baker is an Administrative Clerk in the Special Services Branch where she began as a Clerk Typist in April 1987. She also served as Secretary to the Branch in the meanwhile. Her present duties include coordinating the scheduling and registration for the AGRICOLA workshops, handling the logistics for external NAL exhibits, and working on various special events such as the Library's Open House. She is also working on the pilot project to integrate all of NAL's mailing lists on the Departmental Mailing List System. Before coming to NAL, Ms. Baker worked for a year in a clerical position for the FBI, and has worked in private business in a variety of capacities including sales, bookkeeping, receptionist, and assistant office manager. Ms. Baker's husband Stephen is an Export Analyst in the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Bakers have a son, aged 4. Ms. Baker has completed 2 years of the B.S. program in business at the University of Maryland. In her free time, she enjoys tennis and water sports.

Elvena Proctor

Elvena Proctor is the Secretary of the D.C. Reference Center, headed by Susan Whitmore. As a special project she did the input for the bibliography on "Marketing of Floricultural Products" soon to be published by NAL. Prior to joining the NAL staff in December 1985, she worked at USDA's Personnel office for 6 years, and before that at Walter Reed Hospital. In her leisure time Ms. Proctor enjoys swimming and sewing. She has a teenage son.

Technical Services Division

Phyllis Bickerton

Phyllis Bickerton joined the NAL staff in 1984 as Secretary to the Chief of the Technical Services Division, Sarah Thomas. She also served as a secretary for 32 years in other USDA agencies, including the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Commissioner of Narcotics, the Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Agricultural Research Service. Ms. Bickerton, who is originally from Greenbelt, Maryland, and now lives in Fulton, has three children and is expecting her third grandchild soon. She enjoys aerobics and traveling, especially to Colorado to visit her grandchildren, and most recently a cruise to Mexico and the West Coast.



photo: J. Swab

Phyllis Bickerton



photo: J. Swab

Char Harre



photo: J. Swab

Ann Palmes

Char Harre

Char Harre is the Secretary of the Cataloging Branch, headed by Idalia Acosta. Prior to coming to NAL in November 1986, she was a secretary for the Navy in the Panama Canal Zone and at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD. As a teacher for nine years, she specialized in the arts, remedial reading, and work with the learning disabled. She has worked as a professional artist and painting instructor, and has published poems and short stories. Active for many years directing, acting, and designing for theatre, she has most recently worked as director/designer for the Prince George's County [MD] Summer Teen Theatre. Currently she concentrates her creative energy on reproducing antique porcelain dolls. Ms. Harre has four daughters and four grandchildren.

Ann Palmes

Ann Palmes joined the NAL staff in April 1988 as Secretary of the Acquisitions and Serials Branch, headed by Caroline Early. She is a member of the Associates of NAL, she has helped with its and NAL's receptions and public events. Before coming to NAL, she was a secretary in the Federal Housing Administration for 9 years. Ms. Palmes is originally from West Virginia; her husband, Jim, is retired from the Agricultural Research Service. The Palmes have one son. In her leisure time Ms. Palmes enjoys needlework and reading.



Publications Exchange

Surplus Publications

The National Agricultural Library will make available the following surplus publications to any interested organization that regularly sends free publications to NAL, including most Federal, land-grant, and agricultural research institutions as well as many others. Foreign institutions will need to provide a U.S. mailing address or make other special arrangements with U.S. sources for shipment of material. Listed titles may be requested up to six months following announcement.

If interested, please enclose an addressed label with your request and write to:

*National Agricultural Library
Attn: Gift and Exchange/RF, Room 002
10301 Baltimore Boulevard
Beltsville, MD 20705*

Or call Ruth Finnblade, (301) 344-1207.

American Scientist. Vol. 35-57, 1947-69.

Applied and Environmental Microbiology. Vol. 41-45, 1981-83.

Applied Ecology Abstracts. Vol. 1-5, 1975-79.

Bibliography of Agriculture. Vol. 44, 1980.

Biological Abstracts. Vol. 1-5, 17-19, 1943-45.

Botanical Abstracts. Vol. 1-15, 1918-26.

Canadian Journal of Botany. Vol. 47-48, 51, 1969-73.

Castaneal. The Journal of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club. Vol. 1-52, 1937-87.

Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute. Vol. 13-23, 1943-67.

Country Gentleman. 1938-42.

Crop Science. Vol. 1-21, 1961-81.

Economic Botany. Vol. 1-10, 19-33, 1947-56.

Fertilizer Abstracts. Vol. 2-4, 1969-71.

Journal of Wildlife Management. Vol. 49-52, 1985-88.

Methods in Enzymology. Vol. 1-4, 1955-57.



Deans (continued)

Dr. James R. Nichols, Dean, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Dr. John C. Owens, Dean and Chief Administrative Officer, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, New Mexico State University

Dr. Robert D. Phemister, Dean, New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University

Dr. David B. Thorud, Dean, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington

Other Members

Lida Allen

Robert Allen

Robert M. Diamond, Partner, Lipsen, Whitten and Diamond

Joseph Howard (Ex-Officio), Director, National Agricultural Library

Bernard Leese

Vladimir Micuda

Leila Moran

Julia Peterson, Manager, Information Center, Cargill, Inc.

Wayne Rasmussen

Jamie L. Whitten, Jr., Partner, Lipsen, Whitten and Diamond



New Bibliographies

QUICK BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The bibliographies in the *Quick Bibliography* series are primarily computerized online as batch bibliographies emanating from searches performed by the NAL Public Services Division Staff in response to customer requests. Searches are selected for inclusion based on the currency of the topic, interest among clientele, and probable value to a larger audience. Since October 1988, all *QB's* include search strategies. Unless otherwise specified, citations are from AGRICOLA.

The other bibliographic series, including *Special Reference Briefs*, have been researched and produced to meet special needs of clientele of the Library and its Information Centers. Revisions or updates will be announced when produced. Only one copy of a requested title will be sent; however, requesters may make copies. To request a

copy of a *Quick Bibliography*, *Special Reference Brief*, or other bibliographic work, circle the desired title(s) below and send your request with a self-addressed label to:

Reference Branch, Room 111
National Agricultural Library
Beltsville, MD 20705

Q.B.--89-34. Herbicides: Ecological Effects, January 1979-September 1988. 300 citations; English only. Prepared by Jayne T. MacLean. February 1989. Updates 88-24.

Q.B.--89-35. Water-Conserving Irrigation, January 1986-August 1988. 395 citations; English only. Prepared by Jayne T. MacLean. February 1989. Updates 87-68.

Q.B.--89-36. Aquaculture: Feeds, Feeding and Nutrition, January 1970-December 1988. 179 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Mona F. Smith and Tony Mazzaccaro, Ph.D. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-37. Algae Culture and Uses: Microalgae, January 1979-December 1988. 86 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Linda M. Braun and Ann Townsend Young. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-38. Women in Agriculture, January 1979-October 1988. 321 citations; English only. Prepared by Jerry Rafats. March 1989. Updates 88-09.

Q.B.--89-39. Rural Leadership, January 1979-December 1988. 126 citations; English only. Prepared by Patricia La Caille John. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-40. Population Migration in Rural America, January 1979-December 1988. 87 citations; English only. Prepared by Patricia La Caille John. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-41. Transportation Services in Rural Areas, January 1979-December 1988. 137 citations; English only. Prepared by Patricia La Caille John. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-42. Food Safety and Sanitation Audiovisuals, January 1979-December 1988. 63 citations; English only. Prepared by Natalie Updegrove. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-43. Adult Nutrition Education Materials, January 1982-October 1988. 149 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Holly Berry Irving. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-44. Maternal and Infant Nutrition Education Materials, January 1981-October 1988. 152 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Holly Berry Irving. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-45. Biotechnology: Gene Transfer in Animal Systems, January 1979-January 1989. 68 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Suzanne Nanis. March 1989.

Q.B.--89-46. Poultry Wastes: Uses and Management, January 1979-January 1989. 226 citations; English only.

Q.B.--89-47. Endangered Species of Plants, January 1984-January 1989. 239 citations; English only. Prepared by Jayne T. MacLean. April 1989.

Q.B.--89-48. Aquaculture in Recirculating Systems, January 1979-December 1988. 52 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Mona Smith and Eileen McVey. April 1989. Updates 87-47.

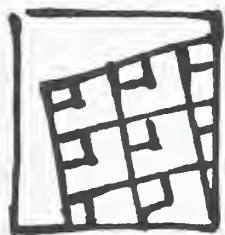
Q.B.--89-49. Catfish Diseases and Control, January 1979-November 1988. 70 citations; languages: none excluded. Prepared by Mona F. Smith and Ann Townsend Young. April 1989. Updates 87-50.

Special Reference Briefs

S.R.B.--89-06. Animal Care and Use Committees. Prepared by Karen Clingerman. April 1989.

Agri-Topics

Black Americans in Agriculture and Related Disciplines. Prepared by Jesse E. Brown, Jr., and Susan C. Whitmore. February 1989.



Agriculture Datebook

May 3: American Farm Bureau Federation's National Affairs Conference. Washington, DC. Contact: (202) 447-4623.

May 4: Biotechnology and Plant Breeding: Issues & Options for Protecting Plants. Washington, DC. Contact: (202) 447-5923.

May 6-10: 3rd International Cooperative Management Symposium. Lucerne, Switzerland. Cont.: (202) 653-6976.

May 7-10: Food Marketing Institute. Chicago, Illinois; McCormick Place. Contact: FMI, 1750 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

May 8: 75th Anniversary of the Cooperative Extension System. Washington, DC.; Jefferson Auditorium, USDA, 3-4 p.m. Contact: Judith A. Bowers, (202) 447-4241 or Cathy Selberg, (202) 447-6074.

May 8: National High Blood Pressure Control Conference. Orlando, FL. Contact: (301) 436-7725.

May 10-12: Forest Farmers Association Meeting. Little Rock, AR. Contact: (404) 325-2954.

May 15-17: National Watershed Conference. Oklahoma City, OK. Contact: (202) 447-4657.

May 15-17: International Association for the Distribution of Food Products & General Consumer Goods (AIDA) 15th International Congress. Mexico City, Mexico. Con-

tact: AIDA International, 34, 4u3 Marianne, B-1180, Brussels, Belgium.

May 16-17: Multi-State Poultry Feeding & Nutrition Conference & Degussa Symposium. Indianapolis, IN; Marriott Hotel. Contact: Tom Robertson, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, IN 47907.

May 20-24: Extension Technology Conference. Minneapolis, MN. Contact: Pat Kovel-Jarboe, (612) 624-3616.

May 22-24: National Council of State Garden Clubs. Rochester, NY. Contact: NCSGC, (314) 776-7574.

May 26: Annual Meeting of Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation. Raleigh, NC. Contact: (202) 447-4623.

June 7-8: Co-op Communicators Conference. Baraboo, WI. Contact: (202) 653-6976.

June 11-14: Northern Plains Region of the National Assn. of Conservations Districts. Bozeman, MT. Contact: (202) 547-6223.

June 15: National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges Meeting. Washington, DC. Contact: (202) 447-5923.

June 17-22: American Water Works Association Meeting. Los Angeles, CA. Contact: (303) 794-7711.

June 19-20: Process Industry Seminar. Philadelphia, PA; Wyndham Franklin Plaza. Contact: American Production & Inventory Control Society Meetings Dept., 500 W. Annandale Rd., Falls Church, VA 22046-4274.

June 19-22: National Association of State Agencies for Food Distribution Conference. San Antonio, TX; Holiday Inn. Theme: "Unity in the 90's." Contact: Bill Ray, (919) 733-7661.

June 21: National Conference on Agribusiness Education. Washington, DC. Contact: (202) 447-4623.

June 22-25: U.S.A. Poultry & Egg Export Council Annual Meeting. Kiawah Island, SC. Contact: John Langwick, Suite 308, 3469 Lawrenceville Hwy., Tucker, GA 30084.

June 24-28: National Environmental Health Association Meeting. Seattle, WA. Contact: (303) 861-9090.

June 27: Agribusiness Conference. Washington, DC. Contact: (202) 447-5923.

July 5-8: National Association of Wheat Growers Summer Leadership Conference. Coeur d'Alene, ID. Contact: NAWG, (202) 547-7800.

July 13-14: Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable Meetings. Washington, DC. Contact: (202) 447-5923.

July 16-20: International Agricultural Communicators in Education (ACE) Meeting. Portland, OR; Marriott Hotel. Theme: "Northwest Passage: ACE 89." Contact: Gwil Evans, (503) 754-3311.

July 24: American Soybean Association Annual Expo. Des Moines, IA. Contact: (202) 447-4623.

July 30-August 2: Soil and Water Conservation Society. 44th Annual Meeting. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Contact: Alan Epps, SWCS, 7515 Northeast Ankeny Road, Ankeny, IA. (515) 289-2331.

July 30-August 4: 86th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Horticultural Science. Tulsa, OK. Contact: ASHS, 701 Saint Asaph Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-1998. (703) 836-4606.

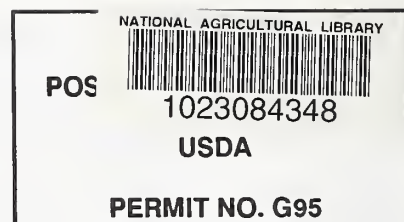


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